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No. 28

GET FIRST VIEW OF NAVAL BASE

JOURNALISTS TAKEN TO SPOT
WHERE BRITISH FLEET
STANDS GUARD.

SHIPS BATTLE-SCARRED

Officer Gives Details of the Fight in
Which Bluecher Was
Sunk.

London, Jan. 8.—Under escort of officers assigned by the admiralty, a correspondent of the Associated Press and a party of foreign journalists, recently were given the first opportunity to visit one of the great naval bases on the coast where cruisers, destroyers and submarines are assembled for the watch over the North Sea and from which point big, ocean-going submarines are sent on forages to the Baltic and the Dardanelles.

It was an impressive sight of concentrated power and alert readiness, with long lines of battle-scarred cruisers stretching seaward and headed by the famous Arethusa, back of them a vast flotilla of destroyers, then a countless number of submarines of the latest D and E. type, which have recently performed such brilliant work from the Dardanelles to the Bosphorus and throughout the Baltic Sea.

The day was typical of the rigors the British fleet is now experiencing in the North Sea with rain pelting the sailors in oilskins, and the wind cutting the sea into foam and sea gulls everywhere. The little fishing village on the coast had been transformed by the war into a vast naval rendezvous with store houses stretching a half mile, prepared to re-equip an armada and send it back to sea within two hours of its arrival.

Here also were the "mother" ships ranging in long lines along the quay, ready to receive back their fighting children each time they came from a raid or a battle.

The huge establishment was vibrating with energy, and in the harbor mine sweepers were coming back from their work; hydroaeroplanes were maneuvering from the deck of their craft and black smoke from the funnels of the cruisers and destroyers told of their readiness to dash out to sea after an enemy craft.

Tells of Sea Battle.

The Arethusa and the light cruiser squadron had just returned from scouting along the German coast in search of a German fleet which was said to have ventured out from the Kiel Canal. Nothing had been seen of the Germans ships and the British officers—the same who had now received their stars in the famous fight under Vice Admiral Sir Dore Beatty—were desirous at the idea that the Germans would venture forth.

One of the officers was in command of the torpedo tubes when they fired the deadly missiles which struck the German cruiser Bluecher and sent her reeling to the bottom in the great fight of last January. He pointed out these self-same tubes and told how they had worked.

"First we let go that one," he said, "and then this one. It was this one that hit the Bluecher amidships. She was lying off there about 1,500 yards. The thing that impressed me after we hit her was the deadly stillness. It was terribly still until the great big ship threw up her bow, turned clean over and sank."

"Yes, this is the one that did it," and he patted this terrible, death-dealing engine affectionately, as if it were his child, as, in truth, it has been since he sunk the Bluecher. Scars of battle were all over the ship, which the officers pointed out with the pride that a Heidelberg student displays when he exhibits his wounds. A deck gallery amidships had been entirely shot away, a melanite shell having exploded in it. This has been rebuilt. One dent in the side armor was pointed out as big as a washbowl. The upper works were literally peppered with shrapnel, but the scars were now mostly bandaged with two-inch riveted steel plates, so that the saucy Arethusa was again as good as ever. The party now went aboard the

latest type of big destroyers which are here ranged in great battalions with steam up. They are very fast, some of them making 37 or 38 knots and even touched 42 knots on a measured mile, while all of them regularly do 35 knots on regular service.

Lying outside of them are the submarines of the D and E type, the latter being seagoing craft of great radius which are now making distant unsea voyages to the Baltic and the Dardanelles. The smaller D boats have the trim outlines of an eight-oared racing shell, but the big new ocean rangers are as ugly as some submarine monster, with a steel fin running fore and aft and a camel's hump amidship for a deck. One of the commanders pointed out their fine qualities.

"They can stay under water for 72 hours," he said, "yes, three days, without any inconvenience to the crew from lack of air. The D boats are good for runs of 24 hours under water, but the E boats make 72 hours just as easily. During these long deep water runs they thread their way through the Skagerrak or skirt around Tenerife and past Gibraltar with as much ease under water as if afloat.

"The direction and proximity or distance from land are all determined with mathematical accuracy by the science of navigation, and the steering goes on as easily under water as above.

There are many famous sea fighters among the destroyers, including the Lance, which helped to sink the Koenigin Luise off Harwich and was in the Heligoland battle. In fact, all these ships had seen battle service unless they had just come from the yards, and the Arethusa's men were proud of the fact that she had gone from the ship yard into a battle.

"Yes," said one of her officers, "we got out of the yard on a Saturday; we were in the fight Wednesday and had sunk a battleship, and we were back in the yard again by next Saturday. How is that for a record?"

LOOT RECOVERED IN YOUNGSTOWN

CONSISTS OF GREAT VARIETY
OF MERCHANDISE WORTH
MANY THOUSANDS.

Youngstown, O., Jan. 11.—Thousands of dollars' worth of loot, seized by rioters in East Youngstown during the wild scenes of last Friday night and early Saturday, have been recovered by the military and police, and present a collection of almost everything found for sale in a small town.

Four cash registers, two phonographs, 40 trunks, 12 suit cases, 40 bushels of potatoes and 85 sacks of flour were among the things first recovered. Then the military found 300 cartridges, some of them made into very fair dum-dum bullets, and 125 bottles of catsup, spices, coffee and tea; seven bushels of apples, 150 loaves of bread, two bushels of onions and 40 dozen boxes of matches.

Wearing apparel appealed particularly to the rioters, and the military unearthed 102 suits of clothes, 300 coats, 800 pairs of trousers, 50 pairs of overalls, 2,200 pairs of gloves, 1,530 pairs of shoes, 1,112 suits of underwear, 2,100 neckties, 3,000 pairs of socks, and 300 collars.

The soldiers also recovered 112 revolvers, 407 knives of assorted sizes, 25 razors, 25 gold and silver watches, 25 rings, 24 pairs cuff links and 36 watch fobs.

There was a vast amount of other material stolen, much of which the authorities believe they will never be able to locate.

Roosevelt Declines.

Minneapolis, Mich., Jan. 8.—William T. Coe of Minneapolis announced at a meeting of local Progressives today the receipt of the following letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt in reply to a question whether the colonel would agree to his name being placed on the Minnesota Republican presidential ballot.

"I cannot consent to have my name filed in any primaries. What I am trying to do is to fight for straight-out Americanism. I am not concerned whatever with any individual, myself or anyone else.

JAPANESE IN SOUTH AMERICA

POPULATION OF JAPAN DOUBLES
EVERY THIRTY OR FORTY
YEARS.

MANY SETTLE IN PERU

Festivities At Lima Draw Attention
to their Significant
Progress.

Lima, Peru.—The festivities of the Japanese colony in this city on the occasion of the Mikado's coronation have prompted the West Coast Leader to discuss at considerable length the place the Japanese have made for themselves in this section of South America, and the larger place they seem destined to fill in the near future.

Following the hour of the coronation, a military band played the Japanese national anthem in the Zoological gardens, with the populous Japanese colony crowding among the palms under the fluttering banners of the Rising Sun. Afterward, there were public exhibitions of characteristic Japanese sports—wrestling and fencing the bamboo sticks. The Japanese consulate held a reception, and in the evening a display of fireworks in the Plaza Zela was followed by a dinner given by leading members of the colony.

The part so far played by the Japanese on the west coast of South America, says the Leader, has been small compared with the work of the great occidental nations, but the little that has been accomplished in recent years is significant of larger things to come.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Japanese steamship line, first begun operating its vessels to this coast in 1905, and continued on an irregular itinerary for three years. From 1908 to 1910 the service was suspended, but was renewed the latter year and has since been maintained continuously with noticeable improvements. Three steamers are in service at present, affording the only regular steamship service between west coast ports, San Francisco, Honolulu and the far East.

The number of Japanese immigrants in Peru at present totals more than 6000, largely workers on the sugar haciendas along the coast or merchants in Lima and other cities and towns. The immigration business is in the hands of two Japanese companies with offices in this city.

With the more intensive development of the coast regions of Peru, and more especially the montana regions, it is axiomatic that immigration must be called upon to fill up the huge gaps in population which today leave by far the greater part of the country barren and uninhabited.

Where Peru will turn for these immigrants remains to be seen, but it is a fact worth knowing that practically the only foreigners who have thus far made a success of colonization in the montana are the hundred or more Japanese now settled along the reaches of the Madre de Dios river in southwestern Peru. Brought into the country several years ago by the now defunct Inca Rubber Company, they have settled in the tropical forest regions and solved the question of the high cost of living by laying out their small plantations along the rivers and raising their own foodstuffs, rice, sugar cane and vegetables. On the Madre de Dios they have brought the price of rice down from 1 sole to 15 centavos per pound.

It was this high cost of living, both in the Peruvian and Brazilian rubber regions that sounded the doom of wild rubber, and all authorities on the subject agree that the renaissance of the industry depends wholly upon the introduction of immigrants who will "go to the soil" for their food. With vast spaces in the temperate regions of North America, South America and Australia still unpeopled, it will be many years before any great stream of European immigrants can be directed into the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the Amazon basin. Brazil, therefore, has already turned to Japan for her supply, and both on the east and west coasts

Japanese are sitting into South America in increasing numbers.

Discussing the subject in his book, "South of Panama," Professor Ross of the University of Wisconsin recalls the following:

"When you have filled up Korea and Manchuria," I said to Count Okuma in Tokio the day after the annexation of Korea, "whither will the increase of your people go? Your population tends to double every 30 or 40 years, and Japan is crowded. Will you not be obliged to quarrel with France for Indo-China, with England for Australia, or with the United States for the Philippines?"

"No replied the veteran statesman; 'South America, especially the northern part, will furnish ample room for our surplus.'"

"Provided that no barrier be interposed," continues Professor Ross, "to the inflow from man-stifled Asia, it is well within the bounds of probability that by the close of this century South America will be the home of 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 of orientals, or the descendants of orientals. To predict this in 1915 is certainly less rash than it would have been to predict in 1815 that before the close of the nineteenth century a single country in North America would receive nearly 20,000,000 of Europeans, and that in 1900 the surviving immigrants, with their descendants, would number more than 31,000,000! This, however, is precisely what has occurred.

COL. ROOSEVELT SENDS MESSAGE

TELLS PROGRESSIVE COMMITTEE
WHAT HE BELIEVES COUNTRY
REALLY NEEDS.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—A telegram from Col. Theodore Roosevelt at today's meeting of the Progressive National committee emphasized the need of preparedness, not alone in material ways, but of the soul and spirit and declared that the crying need is for a "sound Americanism, which shall insist that every man within our borders shall be an American and nothing else. "Thorough going preparedness," the message said, is the best guarantee of any honorable peace.

When the National committee met here today for the purpose of selecting a time and place for holding the national convention, Chicago, where the birth of the party occurred in 1912 appeared to be the unanimous choice for the place for holding the convention in the week of June 7. The Republican National convention will be in session at the same time, in the same city.

Progressive party leaders have made reservations for 800 hotel rooms and have options on the auditorium theater and orchestra hall for the week of June 7. This was disclosed in connection with the plan to hold the party's national convention simultaneously with the Republican convention.

Forty-six of the 48 states are represented and 150 leaders of the party are here to attend the committee meeting and conference. Geo. W. Perkins, chairman of the executive committee of the Progressive party who was host last night at a banquet to members of the committee in an address said the leaders of the Republican party are "speechless in our country's crisis," and that the Democratic party has "utterly failed in vision, in courage, and in patriotism."

J. W. McGrath, secretary to Col. Roosevelt, is here and was in conference with party leaders before the committee went into session.

EIGHT KILLED BY EXPLOSION IN DUPONT POWDER PLANT

Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—At least eight persons are reported to have been killed in an explosion at the Bocher plant of the du Pont Powder Company at Carney's Point early today. The steamer Longbeach, which was just leaving its dock, was blown partly out of the water. All its windows were broken and part of the cabin was smashed. None of the passengers, however, are believed to have been hurt. The force of the explosion was so great that it was heard in this city, twenty-five miles distant.

CONGRESS NOT ENTHUSIASTIC

ADMINISTRATION'S ARMY BILL
NOT LOOKED UPON WITH
FAVOR.

WILL BE HARD TO PASS

Congressmen Find Country Objects
To Forced Military
Training.

Washington, D. C.—If the sentiments expressed in private by influential members of Congress, both Democrats and Republicans, are a fair indication of the way the wind is blowing, the administration is not going to have the easiest time putting through its preparedness program. There probably will not be much difficulty in passing reasonable navy and fortification bills, but it will not be a simple matter unless indications are decidedly misleading, to put through the army bill.

Senators and representatives appear unable to arouse enthusiasm over the proposed continental army. Especially is this true of the Democrats, who are opposed on general grounds to a large standing army of any kind or anything that looks like militarism. Besides entertaining decided views on the question themselves, they have begun to hear from home—the church societies, farmers' granges and other groups are sending in petitions and resolutions opposed to the army plans, and the representatives in Congress are bound to heed this sentiment from their states when they come to vote on the bills. They want to support the administration, but they appear outspokenly prepared to desert the leaders in this phase of the preparedness program unless it is modified considerably.

"Most of the members on our side seem very passive on the whole program," said one of the leading Democrats in discussing the situation. "They seem to be sorry that the President has raised the preparedness question at all, but since it has been raised they want to support the administration in any reasonable way. They are not ready to go to extremes, however, and show little enthusiasm over any of it. I am speaking of the most of the members on our side—of course there are some radicals who would vote for anything that could be proposed in the line of military and naval increase, and still others, peace-at-any-price men, who go to the other extreme—but the ones who represent the most votes in both houses, I think, wish the question had never come up." The member who said this is himself in favor of substantial navy increases, and also of some form of strong military system in the country—he is, in fact, an admirer of the German military system, so he does not voice these opinions out of any desire to find conditions as he pictures them.

To put the matter in a nutshell, a feeling seems to pervade Congress that the country is willing to strengthen the navy and better the coast defenses but not willing to impose military training upon the citizens; that the country is willing to spend a good deal of money, if necessary, to buy ships and guns and mines and munitions—the material for war—but not willing to plant the seeds of war in the thought of American boys by imposing military training in the schools and colleges. Buy all the steel and powder and material things that are necessary, they say, so long as you leave the boys alone. The country is not ready, they contend, for the President's army of 400,000 "disciplined citizens" proposed in his recent message—the "citizenry trained and accustomed to the use of arms" as proposed in his message of a year ago.

The main arguments against the army plan, as heard in private conversations with senators and representatives during the recess, may be summarized about as follows:

1. Any approach to militarism in the United States is unpopular.
2. No volunteer citizen army scheme would succeed, because the men could not be paid enough to attract them from private life. The

first year or two it would succeed because of the enthusiasm over a new thing, but after the novelty wears off it would fail.

3. The present standing army is below the authorized strength because the men are not available. The army offers no attraction for them compared with civil life.

4. The country does not need a large army because it is not approachable by a large invading force. Separated from Europe and Asia by two great oceans, no nation would undertake to attack the United States if protected by an adequate navy and coast defenses.

5. Coordination of military forces, now available—standing army, militia and reserves—would be adequate police power, and that is all the country wants of an army in time of peace. Useless army posts should be abolished and troops stationed where they are needed.

6. A large army would be unnecessary expense at a time when the treasury shows a deficit.

SPECIALIST TELLS HOW TO FIGHT THE GRIP

Washington, Jan. 10.—Assistant Secretary of Commerce Sweet today published suggestions of Dr. Robert H. Babcock, of Chicago, a noted blind specialist in heart and lung diseases, with references to the grip epidemic which is sweeping over the country. Dr. Babcock says the germ that is responsible for the nationwide illness is not grip, but a modification or strain of the pneumonia germ, and his recommendations follow:

Keep regular hours, get sufficient sleep, keep the feet dry and avoid everything tending to impair the general health or weaken resistance. Keep away from people who are coughing and sneezing. For their own good as well as the safety of others they should be isolated in a well-ventilated room.

Spray your nostrils and throat night and morning with a weak antiseptic solution. Borolyptol diluted with three parts of water will serve this purpose and may be used both as a wash for the nose and gargle for the throat.

If you get this infection, stay in bed. Take plenty of bicarbonate of soda, water and fruit juices, and do not go out so long as the infection persists in nose and throat, or so long as you have any temperature.

DENVER BREWERS OUT OF WORK—HOLD MASS MEETING

Denver, Jan. 10.—A mass meeting and later a demonstration on the State Capitol grounds was held here today by several hundred people representing persons unemployed as a result of prohibition.

Resolutions were presented Gov. George A. Carlson by a committee headed by William Koch, secretary of the Brewery Workers Union asking that an extra session of the Legislature be called to devise means of furnishing employment for those deprived of their positions.

Gov. Carlson suggested today that a list be furnished the State Industrial Relations Commission stating how many were unemployed and the nature of work desired.

The demonstration ended with a parade. Banners reading: Wet or dry, we must have work or we'll know why," were carried.

The Denver Labor Council recently estimated the number of persons thrown out of employment thru prohibition in Denver and those dependent upon them at five thousand.

ELECTRIC LINE BETWEEN WESTERN KENTUCKY TOWN

Morganfield, Ky., Jan. 8.—In a petition presented to the fiscal court and signed by S. B. Anderson of Memphis, Tenn., and G. L. Drury, of this city, they propose, if right-of-way is granted by the court, to erect and maintain an electric, standard-gauge, trunk railroad between Morganfield and Uniontown, and it will be in operation within twelve months. They ask the right-of-way along the main thoroughfare, now in operation between these points. For this grant they agree to make concessions in regard to what hauling the county may have.

It was also said, but not by petition, that in the event of its erection a line to Sturgis and also to Henderson will be built.

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ALLISON J. BARNETT, Editor
ESTILL BARNETT, Associate Editor

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Church Notices for services free, but other advertisements, 5c per line.
Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

TELEPHONES.

Chamberland 123
Farmers' Mutual 53

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14.

For President 1916
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
of Indiana.

One good thing about the European war—it may furnish some noted generals after whom to name our bulldogs.

If peace in Europe would bring out the Pankhursts we are for war, war, war. Even tho it be as Sherman said.

No use trying to pull a joke about the grip to one who has it. He simply can't appreciate it no matter how much class to the wit.

Speaking of seeing things. Wonder what that Louisville stock man thought when he opened the cattle car door and saw four buffaloes.

Now that peace has been declared between the Federal League and organized base ball and with the Republicans and Progressives holding a little flirtation William J. Bryan threatens to bring about a disastrous break in the Democratic ranks. Stop 'em if you want to Ford, we've always got something interesting on our bank.

SALUTE, YOU GREASERS!

Sixteen Americans have been murdered in Mexico. Secretary Lansing has sent a protest to Gen. Carranza, the man recognized by the administration as being able to cope with the situation in that blood-stained republic. Yes, actually going to protest, and if convenient we would like for those murderers to be severely punished. Carranza, like every other president Mexico has had since the passing of Diaz, is incompetent to cope with the situation.

While this dastardly crime was not committed by the adherents of Carranza, we must look to him as recognized president of Mexico for settlement. We could relieve him of this responsibility. We have allowed his troops to pass through our territory. Perhaps he would grant us the same privilege. If not, we might take it. There are several hundred Texans ready and eager to avenge this outrage. Turn them loose, Mr. President. They'll get those bandits, and most likely someone will be glad to salute the flag when they are through.

FIRST CURE YOURSELF.

Several months ago the editor of the Chicago Tribune took the whole South to task and held it responsible for a lynching that occurred in a small town in Georgia. All Southern papers denounced the lynching, as it should have been denounced. But the Mr. Editor of the Tribune was not satisfied with addressing his remarks to the community in which the lawlessness occurred. He took it upon himself to "bawl out" the South in general, citing troubles in Kentucky and her sister states as reasons why this section was unfit to be a part of the United States. Said it was uncivilized and all that.

The editorial was not so well taken, even in the North, as its writer might have thought. It had a genuine Southern kick and the Mr. Editor of the Chicago Tribune was the victim. Since then there has been no peace for the denouncer of the land we love so well. Many things have been brought home to him, for every paper in the South "arose with one accord." Only a few days after the editorial appeared a preacher was lynched in the very outskirts of Chicago. Other incidents, one by one, have been called to the attention of the Chicago journalist to prove we are not the worst people in the world. But now comes the Youngstown strike.

We have had our lynchings, and other acts of lawlessness, all of which we deplore, but when, in the modern history of the South, has there been such a scene as occurred in the little city of Youngstown, Ohio last Friday night? Men mad-

dened with drink, ran wild, killed, destroyed, plundered, looted. Will the Mr. Editor of the Tribune now annex Ohio to the section he says is unworthy of being a part of the country which she is always so ready to defend?

But Southern writers should let him up now. It is time to quit. The resurrection of this intersectional feeling broods no good. This editor, who deems us unworthy, is licked and the people of Kentucky and the remainder of the South have looked on with delight.

The Country's Best Assurance.

What this country needs is adequate Protection, and we must have it in order to hold the foreign trade which the present impetus has given us. Unless we have this Protection, we shall see ourselves sliding down the commercial scale like a small boy on a big toboggan on a long slick hill.

Business is business, and every man in business is trying to do the best he can for himself. Nations do not differ. A lame Tariff is a great menace to a country; a properly adjusted Tariff is a country's best assurance of continued prosperity. Let us profit by the conspicuous example of Germany and see to it that the Free-Trade bogey gets a smash in the solar plexus and every otherwhere that will knock it out.—Dayton (O.) Journal.

ENGLAND RECOGNIZES THE NEED OF TARIFF

The British government's attempt to establish the manufacture of dyes has failed because manufacturers refuse to invest capital without a pledge of Protection against German competition. After the war we shall see our newly established plants for the manufacture of synthetic dyes succumb speedily to foreign competition unless they are adequately Protected.

England, although it is a Free-Trade country, has been quick to recognize the necessity of a Tariff during the present straits of that nation. It has imposed duties of thirty-three and a third per cent on clocks, watches, plate glass, musical instruments, moving picture films, hats and other headwear, all of them made, to some extent, in the United Kingdom, besides heavier duties on tea, coffee, gasoline and many other articles in ordinary use not produced there. This war revenue Tariff incidentally gives British manufacturers of such articles a substantial measure of Protection, and the Tariff reformers [Protectionists] are active in the interest of Protection.—Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette.

THE FIRST BILLS ARE INTRODUCED IN HOUSE

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 12.—Committees were announced in the house today and, following it the first bills were introduced in the lower branch. These include an anti-lobby and an anti-pass bill.

Representative Greene introduced a bill to amend the constitution so as to permit the state superintendent of public instruction to be eligible for re-election.

Another measure offered by Representative Greene provides that any person or firm guilty of violating any of the laws, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall forfeit their license and shall not be granted another license to sell intoxicating liquors. Jurisdiction to hear such proceedings is given to the judge of the Franklin circuit court.

A third bill that was offered by Representative Greene declares that all places where intoxicating liquors are manufactured, sold or given away in violation of the law are nuisances and imposes a fine of \$100, and imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than six months for the violation.

A bill of Representative Cook seeks to amend the constitution by declaring vacant the office of sheriff in any county where a mob takes a prisoner from the custody of the sheriff or his deputies, for lynching.

In the senate, a resolution by Senator Overstreet was introduced to request the state board of health to furnish an itemized statement of all donations, appropriations and gifts.

A resolution was introduced to find out what has become of the health board probe, started by the last legislature.

The house also had resolutions asking that the state examiner secure a list of the employees of the state and their salaries.

Women of Sedentary Habits:

Women who get but little exercise are likely to be troubled with constipation and indigestion and will find Chamberlain's Tablets highly beneficial. Not so good as a three or four mile walk every day, but very much better than to allow the bowels to remain in a constipated condition. They are easy and pleasant to take and most agreeable in effect. Obtainable everywhere.

MEXICANS KILL 17 AMERICANS

TAKEN FROM TRAIN, LINED UP ON TRACK AND SLAIN BY FIRING SQUAD.

MURDER STIRS CONGRESS

War Speeches Made in House and Senate Calling For Action.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Official Chihuahua, Mexico, dispatches to the state department say that the bodies of seventeen Americans shot by Villa bandits, arrived at Chihuahua last night. Customs Collector Cobb at El Paso reported that his investigations seemed to establish that sixteen had been killed. The state department believed Cobb's information accurate.

Secretary Lansing today telegraphed Carranza calling for prompt punishment of the bandits. It was arranged to bring the bodies from Chihuahua to Juarez today.

The question of what steps the United States will take to secure satisfaction for the slaying of Americans, depends upon the development of facts.

Advices received by Major General Scott, chief of the army staff and at the state department indicates that at least 16 Americans were killed. The official lists do not, however, contain the name of Murray Crossett, of San Antonio, who is also reported slain.

At the state department and white House anxiety over the affair is not being concealed. Administration senators are inclined to discourage hasty utterances or action.

As soon as senate assembled Senator Sherman, Republican, introduced a resolution proposing intervention in Mexico by the United States and six Pan American nations, unless Carranza complied with the demand to protect foreign lives and property.

Without discussion the resolution was referred to the foreign relations committee.

Later a number of senators spoke Senator Gallinger declared that the time for "watchful waiting" had passed. Senator Stone agreed with Gallinger's general idea. Senator Borah indicated that many previous killings had been smothered by the state department and if the "lid were taken off" he said it would not take the people very long to decide what to do.

In the house Representative Dyer, Republican, introduced a resolution calling on the president to inform congress if it were not about time to abandon the policy of "watchful waiting."

Everywhere the situation displaces the submarine controversy and every other foreign question, but no indication is given that the administration plans, for the present, to do more than look to Carranza to suppress outlaws.

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 12.—With the expected arrival here today of the bodies of the 19 foreigners, 16 or 17 of whom are Americans, executed by former Villa soldiers Monday near San Yzabel, 50 miles from Chihuahua City, details of the tragedy were eagerly awaited by hundreds of mining men and others formerly active in industrial affairs in Northern Mexico. Telegraph offices and other sources of information were crowded throughout the night with those eager for news of the execution. The censorship imposed shortly after the first news of the affair came through, shut off all but the bare announcement of what had transpired.

Final checking up by the American Smelting and Refining company of its employees today showed 19 foreigners unaccounted for. Twenty foreigners were reported to have been on the train only one of whom, Thos H. Holmes, escaped.

According to information reaching here, a special train bearing the 20 foreigners and several Mexicans left Chihuahua City early the morning of January 10. It had hardly started on its journey to the mining camp of Cushturischic, in the western part of the state of Chihuahua, when a band of Villa followers, said to have numbered 28, boarded the train and lined up the foreigners on the railroad tracks and a firing squad killed 18 of them. Holmes was said to have escaped by remaining behind as his companions were marched out of the cars. Just as the firing squad raised their rifles, he fled along the railroad track in the direction of Chihuahua City, which he reached Monday night.

A telegram asking that President Wilson demand full satisfaction from the Carranza government was sent to

Washington by a committee of mining men.

Many telegrams have come from Chihuahua City from managers of mining crews, stating that they were returning to the border.

In the midst of the excitement, General Manuel M. Medina Villa, Villa's former chief of staff, suspected of implication in the killing of Peter Keane, near Madero recently was arrested and held in the city jail on a charge of vagrancy.

It was reported from Juarez that Carranza troops had been dispatched to Chihuahua City to bring the bodies of the victims to the border. Another report said government forces had been sent in pursuit of the Villa bands in Western Chihuahua.

Confirmation of the shooting of Maurice Anderson, a clerk, was reiterated by bands returning from Sonora. It was this order that is believed to have resulted in the death recently of Peter Keane, bookkeeper of the Hearst interests, near Madero, Chihuahua, at the hands of Villa bandits.

Another version of the escape of T. H. Holmes was received late today by officials of the Mexican Northwestern railroad in a message from officials at Chihuahua. It follows:

"T. H. Holmes, a member of the party, who escaped, said that the train was boarded at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by 28 armed Mexicans at kilometer 68. According to Holmes, the foreigners in the group were ordered to alight. Holmes hid in the lavatory. From his hiding place he watched his companions being stripped by bandits. They then ordered them to march toward the west. Holmes descended from the train and escaped in the darkness.

In a few moments he heard shrieks immediately followed by a fusillade of shots in the direction taken by the Americans and their captors.

Dispatches from Chihuahua city today states that the bodies of the victims were enroute to Juarez, opposite here.

Mining men here last night, discussing the tragedy, emphasize in part that the activities of Gen. Villa had been unimpeded for some time in the Guerrero district, where he commanded a territory of rich country along the lines of the Mexican Northwestern railway.

Added to the reports of military opposition to the de facto government by growing bands of former Villa troops, is the apparent suppression of, or lack of news of military movements.

The whereabouts of Gen. Villa still is definitely not known here, but he is believed still to be in the Guerrero district.

Almost immediately after the first news of the raid was received a censorship was imposed on the wires between Juarez and Chihuahua city by the Carranza officials. This action was taken, it was said "until the story could be verified from official Mexican sources."

According to the brief messages received here, the train bearing the Americans was stopped by the bandits at kilometer 68, about 50 miles west of Chihuahua. The mining men were taken from the train, robbed, stripped naked and lined up along the cars for execution. Holmes, it is said, was on the extreme end of the line. As the firing squad detailed by the bandit leaders took positions, it is reported, Holmes broke away and fled into the desert for his life. His feet and body, cut and bleeding from stones and sharp cactus, he ran without looking back until he no longer heard the whistle of bullets pass him or the sound of firing. He succeeded in reaching friendly Indians, it is reported, and was aided back to Chihuahua.

The first news of the bandit raid was received here through a cryptic telegram from Holmes to officials of the smelting company, asking them to notify his wife that he had reached Chihuahua city and was safe. Whether he was prevented from sending further information or supposed news of the occurrence that already had reached El Paso is not known.

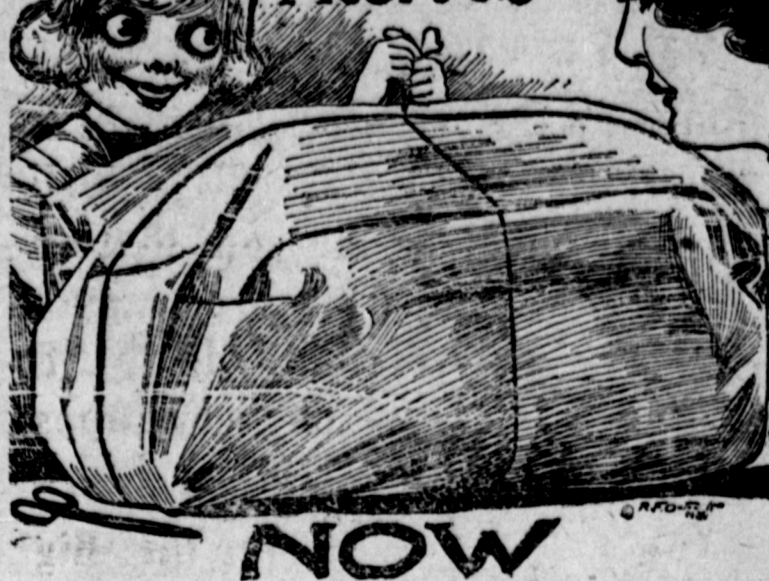
Colds Need Attention.

Internal throat and chest troubles produce inflammation, irritation, swelling or soreness and unless checked at once are likely to lead to serious trouble. Caught in time Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey loosens the phlegm and destroys the germs which have settled in the throat or nose. It is soothing and healing. Pine is antiseptic; honey is soothing—both together possess excellent medicinal qualities for fighting cold germs. Insist on Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. 25c. all Druggists.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

IT PAYS TO BUY FROM US



NOW

IT PAYS TO BUY FROM US AT ALL TIMES, BECAUSE WE ALWAYS SELL GOOD STUFF AND CHARGE YOU JUST WHAT IT IS WORTH --NO MORE AT ANY TIME.

BUN NOW WE WILL SELL YOU BIG BUNDLES OF OUR GOODS FOR LESS MONEY--BECAUSE WE WANT TO GET OUR WINTER GOODS OUT OF OUR STORE.

YOU YET HAVE A LONG TIME TO USE AND ENJOY OUR SPLENDID THINGS TO WEAR. COME IN NOW WHILE YOUR MONEY HAS A LONG REACH AND RIG OUT THE WHOLE

CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

LATEST WAR NEWS

Monday.

On Gallipoli.—The complete evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula by the British and French forces is announced. According to the official British statement, one soldier wounded was the only casualty suffered in the withdrawal, and the British and French were able to remove all their guns except seventeen old ones which were destroyed. A dispatch from Constantinople says the retirement was the result of a violent battle in which the Allies suffered huge losses, that nine guns were captured and that an enemy vessel with troops was sunk.

England.—The British battleship King Edward VII struck a mine and sank within a short time, but all the members of the crew 777 men, were saved despite a heavy sea, says an Admiralty announcement.

Russia.—Considerable fighting is still going on at Czartorysk, on the Russian front, where the Teutons have twice been repulsed with considerable losses in attempting to recapture that town from the Russians. Petrograd reports that the Austro-Hungarians have been driven from the eastern bank of the middle Stripa River in East Galicia.

Turkey.—Turkey, as a reprisal for the arrest of Consuls of the Central Powers and their allies at Saloniki, has taken into custody ten French and British officials who had remained in embassies in Constantinople. An Amsterdam dispatch says the Turks also have interned 1,000 subjects of the Entente Powers.

France.—The German communication announces that the Germans have completed the recapture of positions on Hartmans-Wellerkopf taken by the French a few days before Christmas.

Wednesday.

Montenegro.—The Austrians are continuing relentlessly their invasion of Montenegro and now have captured the strategic position of Mount Lovcen, the guns of which dominated the Austrian naval and military base at Cattaro. The fighting in Montenegro continues all along the northern and eastern fronts of the kingdom.

United States.—With the an-

the American Ambassador at London has delivered a protest to the British Government regarding the detention and censoring of mail from the United States to European neutral countries comes a report that the British seized at Kirkcaldy 185 bags of parcel post bound from New York for Bergen, Norway.

England.—The expectation in London is that the Government's Military Compulsory Bill will meet with little opposition on its passage through Parliament. John Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, has told Parliament that his party would not further oppose the bill.

Thursday.

England.—The Conscription Bill has passed its second reading in the British House of Commons without division of a vote on a motion to reject the bill showed the opposition had dwindled to only thirty-nine.

Greece.—French troops have been landed on the Greek island of Corfu and have raised the French flag on the German Emperor's villa, Achilleion. Numerous warships are cruising in the waters around Corfu and preparations are reported to be under way for the arrival of a portion of the Serbian army.

Russian Front.—Bitter fighting has broken out along the Bessarabian front of the Austro-Russian line. Six attacks by the Russians, according to the Vienna statement, were repulsed with heavy losses to the attacking forces.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF THE ROUGH RIVER OIL & GAS CO.

Hartford, Kentucky.—Notice is hereby given that the Rough River Oil & Gas Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of Arizona, is dissolved by unanimous consent of all of its stockholders and board of directors.

This December 23, 1915.

Rough River Oil & Gas Co.

M. L. HEAVIN, Pres.

E. G. BARRASS, Sec'y.

Help Your Liver—It Pays.

When your liver gets torpid and your stomach acts queer, take Dr. King's New Life Pills and you will find yourself feeling better. They purify the blood, give you freedom from constipation, biliousness, dizziness and indigestion. They feel fine—just like you want to feel. Clear the complexion too. 25c at druggists.

Dimes Versus Dollars

To the House-Wives of Ohio County:

Do you want to make your dimes do the work of dollars? If you do, we want to PUT YOU NEXT, by saying to you that on Wednesday, the 19th, we expect to "PULL OFF" our BIG NINE CENTS SALE, which continues until Saturday, the 29th.

You will receive later the Big Red and white Circular telling you all about it. Read carefully every word on it, also the supplement enclosed.

No fake. Every article as advertised, and every advertised article in stock. We shall expect you. Tell the news to your neighbors, and remember this, THAT IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH A HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14.

L. H. & ST. L. R. R. TIME TABLE.
No. 113 due at Ellmitch 8:32 p. m.
No. 110 due at Ellmitch 7:30 a. m.
No. 112 Lv. Ellmitch .. 3:40 p. m.
Ar. Irvington .. 5:35 p. m.
Lv. Irvington .. 5:56 p. m.
Ar. Louisville .. 7:40 p. m.
No. 111 Lv. Louisville .. 8:35 a. m.
Ar. Irvington .. 10:06 a. m.
Lv. Irvington .. 10:40 a. m.
Ar. Ellmitch ... 1:04 p. m.

M. H. & E. R. R. TIME TABLE.
South Bound, No. 115—
Due at Hartford .. 8:45 a. m.
North Bound, No. 114—
Due at Hartford .. 5:55 p. m.
(Both "Mixed Trains.")

A big line of canned goods. Thomas' Grocery.

Mr. W. S. Ambrose, route 1, was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. E. W. Cooper returned to Nashville Thursday.

Miss Ione Hedrick is visiting Miss Mary Laura Pendleton.

Capt. J. G. Keown visited his family from Friday until Monday.

Mrs. Z. Wayne Griffin and Miss Mary Warren Collins are on the sick list.

For big bargains in Real Estate see Holbrook & Parks, Hartford, Ky.

Mrs. Anthony Davis of Louisville was the guest of Mrs. Emma Thomas last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Miller were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ike Sanderfur Sunday.

Vernon Evans, a fine boy, is a new arrival at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Michke.

Mr. Ralph, of near town has rented and moved into part of Mr. C. P. Keown's property.

Hon. G. B. Likens, of Frankfort, attended the Odd Fellows' banquet here Monday night.

Mr. Herman Renfrow, of Livermore was the guest of Mrs. Wedding and family this week.

Miss Mary Smith has returned to Fordville after a short visit with Miss Mariah Holbrook.

Judge R. R. Wedding, wife and daughter, have been confined to their beds for several days. They were some better yesterday.

Call Thomas' Grocery for anything in the grocery line. A nice fresh stock to select from.

Mr. Ernest Woodward will leave tomorrow for a ten days stay in Easton, Ky., on business.

Mr. McHenry Holbrook left Wednesday for New York. He will leave for London Saturday.

Mr. C. P. Keown was in Fordville this week where he attended the funeral and a burial of a relative.

Mrs. Mariah Holbrook returned to Louisville Wednesday where she reentered the Conservatory of Music.

Rev. R. D. Bennett and wife have returned home from an extended visit to their daughter, Mrs. Wilson, of Alabama.

Mr. J. Ney Foster left Sunday for Indianapolis where he will visit his mother a few days before returning to Phillip, Miss.

The cold wave which struck Ohio county Wednesday night is most welcome as it is expected to check the grip epidemic and high water.

Miss Mary Austin Carson, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. J. H. B. Carson, left Monday for Louisville, where she entered the Conservatory of Music.

Hartford people who were up at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning observed a large meteor pass over. It was said by those who saw it to diffuse a glow of light that illuminated the sky.

Build a business of your own. Be independent. Retail our Sanitary Brushes at Big Profits. For particulars address,

NORTH BRIDGE COMPANY,
Freeport, Ill.

Madam Grace Hall-Riheladfer, prima donna soprano; Alexander Von Skibinsky, Russian Violinist; and Harold A. Loring, pianist, form a combination of entertainers that promises to highly please. Hartford College Lyceum Course, College Hall Thursday night, Jan. 20.

The Riheladfer-Sibinsky Company, a rare combination of brilliant musical talent, will entertain at College Hall next Thursday night, January 20, as the fourth number of the Hartford College Lyceum Course. This company comes here well recommended and if there is anything in a name it should give entire satisfaction.

The district meeting of the Odd Fellows was held at Castle Hall here Monday night. Grand Master Virgil

P. Smith, of Somerset; Grand Secretary, R. G. Elliott, of Lexington, and other prominent Odd Fellows were present. Delegations from Odd Fellow lodges in most every town in the county were present and a big banquet was served for the visitors.

POULTRY WANTED.

Will pay the following cash prices delivered at Hartford, Ky., Saturday, January 15, 1916, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Hens, 11 cents; Roosters, old and young, 6 cents; Ducks, 11 cents; Geese, 9 cents; Turkeys, 15 cents; and Guineas, 15 cents each. Please do not feed your poultry on day of delivery. Rabbits \$1.00 per dozen. Eggs '5 cents per dozen, cash at Hartford. Please tell your neighbors.

W. E. ELLIS & BRO.,
Hartford, Ky.

The Riheladfer-Sibinsky Company Coming.

The Riheladfer-Sibinsky Company musical entertainers compose the fourth number of the Hartford College Lyceum Course. This Company will give a recital at College Hall Thursday night, January 20. This number offers a rare treat for local music lovers.

Willard to Meet Moran March 3.

New York, Jan. 12.—Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, and Frank Moran have been matched to meet here March 3 for a purse of \$45,000.

Announcement of this was made to-day by Tex Rickard, who promoted the Jeffries-Johnson fight at Reno, and who, with Samuel McCracken, is promoting the Willard-Moran bout.

The preliminary agreement for the match has been signed, and Willard is now on his way here with Jack Curley, one of his managers, to sign the final articles. Moran is already in town, and the final meeting will occur this week.

Poultry Wanted.

Carload of poultry wanted and will receive on car at Dundee, Tuesday, Jan. 18th; Hartford, Jan. 19th, and Centertown, Jan. 20th, and will pay the following cash prices: Hens, 11c per pound; Roosters, 6c per pound; Ducks, 11c per pound; Geese, 10c per pound; Turkeys, 15c per pound and Guineas, 20c each.

I will guarantee the above prices and will pay more on loading days if the market justifies.

O. T. O'BANNON.

MAKES 8000 MILE TRIP IN A BASKET

Roselawn, Ind., Jan. 11.—A journey of 8,000 miles in a basket bed ended here today when C. C. Smith, mining engineer of Natal, South Africa, arrived at the home of his parents. He suffered a broken back in a mine accident and is paralyzed from the waist down, but nevertheless will wed Miss Amy Palmer, an English nurse, who cared for him in a hospital in Cardiff, Wales and helped bring him home.

Smith and a companion were repairing machinery in the South African workings. A huge rock fell killing his companion. At Smith's request the company started him home, appropriating \$25,000 for the surgical and other expenses of the trip. The journey was broken at Cardiff, so that the injured man might receive special medical attention and it was there that he met Miss Palmer. Because of the size of the basket in which Smith traveled it was necessary to take out the Windows of a railroad coach to get him aboard the train.

Resolutions of Respect.

Castle Hall, Rough River Lodge No. 110, K. of P., January 11th, 1916.

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from the walks of life and this Lodge, to the supreme Lodge on high, Bro. C. M. Barnett, P. C. and K of R. & S., of this Lodge, Therefore be it resolved that we point with pride to his life as a husband and father, as a christian gentleman, a neighbor, a public official, a public spirited citizen and a Knight of Pythias.

Second: That be bow our heads and hearts in sympathy with his grief stricken loved ones and point them for consolation to Him who is a friend to the Widow and a Father to the fatherless.

Third: That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge and made a part of the records thereof, a copy be delivered to Bro. Barnett's family, a copy furnished each of the local papers for publication and a copy be forwarded to the Kentucky Pythian for publication.

JNO. B. WILSON,
J. R. PIRPLE,
W. H. RHOADS,
Committee.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

LASHED UNTIL HE BLED, SAYS NEGRO

BUTLER CO. BLACK TELLS OF POSSUM HUNTER RAID AT TRIAL OF GEO. SWEETZER

Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 11.—The case of the Commonwealth against George Sweetzer, aged 45, a farmer of Huntsville, Butler county, charged with the alleged whipping of Jim Ray, a negro, 39, of Rochester, Butler county, on Sunday morning, November 8, 1914, was called for trial this morning before Judge McKenzie Moss in the Warren Circuit Court.

The jury was selected at noon and testimony was begun this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Ray, the defendant testified that a large band of men came to his home at the above stated time and opened his front door by throwing a cross tie against it. Two men threw pistols in his face and he was taken from his home in his night clothes and was blind-folded and led several hundred yards up the road and tied to a telephone pole, where he was given about 150 lashes with a strap, four inches wide. He says he was lashed until the blood came. Ray said the band accused him of having improper relations with a white woman which he denied by saying, "I am innocent and, before I tell a lie on a white woman, I will die."

Denies Being in Raid.

Silas Jenkins testified that he and Sweetzer joined an organization known as "The Amalgamated Workers of the World in joining the organization for the farmers and poor people and against the rich." Afterwards, he said, men from Muhlenberg County met with them. The witness said these men carried pistols, knives and halters.

These latter meetings were not held in the schoolhouse where the organization was formed, but were held in a grove and the applicant for membership was made to kneel in front of the "altar," consisting of a stack of revolvers, and upon which had been placed a leather strap, switches and a halter.

Kneels and Takes Oath.

Kneeling, the candidate said, he took the oath and was told that the switches and leather strap were to be used by the members of the order in their work of regulation on the outside, but that the revolvers and the halter "were for use on the inside, that is, upon the members themselves who in any way betray their trusts."

Your Chance To Buy Groceries.

Other business interests requiring my attention, I am offering my entire stock of groceries to the public at actual cost. Sale now in full swing and if you fail to drop in and take advantage of this opportunity you are punishing your pocket book. Everything goes for cash.

U. S. CARSON,
Hartford, Ky.

Cover Crops and Fertility.

If every man who requires land for farming would ask "What is in that land?" rather than "What can I take off the land?" he would follow safer methods for the future welfare of his land and himself. In mercantile life a man cannot diminish his working capital without stepping backward. Rather, he aims to increase it with a corresponding increase of profit.

At the end of the year he must have as much capital as when he began. What he takes out are only profits.

So with any of us. When we are ready to begin planting, our soil should be as rich or richer than the year before. Almost every farmer tries to put back something on his land. This replenishing is done in different ways and with widely varying results.

One farmer buys large quantities of chemicals every spring and applies nothing else with them. Another buys compost by the carload, using a little chemical fertilizer. Still another uses cover crops, planting them toward the close of each season; he also uses some fertilizer.

The first man is going the longest way round, and soil depletion will probably get there first.

The second man is making a short cut toward success, but at the price and condition of manure as usually purchased he is paying highly for the privilege.

The third man will get there with the least aggregate expenditure and the least waste of values.

To get abreast of this scheme of soil improvement is a puzzling matter to some. Most of us are so busy at the time when cover crops should be planted—July, August, and September—that we cannot plow and prepare land anew. The time passes, and with the opportunity for the growth of the soiling crop. But if

this planting can be done when the ground is mellow with cultivation cover-cropping can be done.

This is how one successful farmer manages: After the last cultivation of each crop, he scatters the seed of the cover crop not later than September 1st for any legume. This is harrowed in with a harrow-toothed cultivator. The work of gathering the crop at maturity does not destroy the growth, and by winter he has a substantial growth for the benefit of the soil.

This method is good for all truck and small farms where intensive cultivation does not give time for the long crop rotations which those on extensive tracts may practice. Before beginning reconstructive measures on a run-down farm, get the advice of your state agricultural experts, as well as of some progressive farmer, concerning the soil consideration. You do not lose your dignity by asking or writing for counsel. The best authorities do not claim to know all about every problem, and the exchange of ideas helps them too!

Duroes For Sale.

For \$9 I will sell you a 5 months old pig that you can't buy from the Pig Breeder for less than \$20. If you don't believe me write for pedigree, also breed Sows, Guilts and White Wyandotte chickens and eggs.

R. E. BARRETT,
Beaver Dam, Ky.

How to Go Visiting in Dreams.

That a person can visit distant friends in dreams and see what they are doing, if one only wills to do so, is the statement of an English experimenter in the mystery of dreams. It is apparently a kind of "dream" telepathy, because to carry it out successfully both parties must be willing to receive or transmit the message. Curiously enough, who is to be the transmitter and who is to be the receiver can only be decided when the experiment is carried out. The following is an example of this strange means of communication which was carried out as an experiment.

The experimenters were a lady and a gentleman. They were friends, but not in any way related, nor were they lovers. The man lived in London and was a bachelor; the lady in Liverpool. They mutually agreed that on a certain night, at a given hour, they would try to see in sleep what the other was doing and what were the surroundings of each. The man went to sleep in London, as usual, and dreamed not at all, although trying to do so. In the morning he decided that the experiment had failed.

What was his surprise, however, to get a letter from his friend, in which she gave an account of all his acts before he went to bed, and described his room accurately, even to the detail of brown, well-worn carpet being mended with a bit of scarlet felt. She had never been in his rooms nor heard what they were like, yet she was able in a dream to see in Liverpool what he was doing in London. How it was that she could see when he could not, has yet to be discovered.

This dream sight would be of much comfort at the present time when one longs to know if the dear ones at the war are safe, and doubtless the soldiers would be cheered by a vision of those at home. Thus telepathic dreaming might be worth while cultivating; but to be successful it must be quite natural. The will power must be under the complete control of the sleeper, and not interfered with by any outside intelligences, and both parties must arrange the hour they intend to put the experiment into practice.

Makes Nitrates from Air.

The factory for making nitrates from the air now in operation at Niagara Falls produces 64,000 tons of calcium cyanamid a year. It employs 750 men, and uses 30,000 horsepower, derived from the Canadian cataract. The rest of the world, by means of waterpower, gathers this nitrogen product from the atmosphere in the following number of tons per year: Norway, 72,000; Sweden, 16,000; Italy, 34,000; Switzerland, 27,000; France, 7,500; Germany, 51,000; Austria-Hungary, 21,000; and Japan, 16,000.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of the tube, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, etc.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

LOUISVILLE BROKER GETS BUFFALOES IN CATTLE CAR

Foster H. Embry, well known livestock broker, who was elected a director in the Board of Trade last Monday at the annual meeting, had four big buffaloes "wished on him yesterday in a shipment of cattle from Owensboro which arrived at the Bourbon stock yards over the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railroad.

They are real buffaloes, the kind that are so common to Indian pictures, with high humps on their shoulders, heavy manes and whiskers around their muzzles, and facial expressions of an old man contemplating a curiosity.

Mr. Embry was seated in his office a few minutes after the shipment arrived when Dietrich Raymond, yardmaster at the Bourbon Stock Yards, rushed in and reported that he had found four strange animals in a carload of cattle.

A large crowd of brokers and cattlemen followed Mr. Embry to the car where the buffaloes were identified. Throughout the day the animals attracted unusual attention for they are the first of their species to find their way into the Bourbon Stock Yards in the history of the livestock market.

No one knows how the buffaloes found their way in the car with the cattle, unless the shipper of the livestock at Owensboro bought them from a disbanded circus and sold them out on the first order.

When Mr. Embry had recovered from his surprise and the humor of the situation had worn off, he worried considerably over the disposition of the buffaloes for there is no market for them here and besides no one wants a live buffalo any more than an elephant.

Later in the day Mr. Embry arranged for the sale of the buffaloes to a local butcher.—Louisville Herald.

Marriage License.

Minis Ralph, Narrows, to Cecil Fox, Narrows.

Albert Vaughn, Chatham, Ill., to Bertha B. Thomas, Narrows.

Elza M. All, Fordsville, to Emma B. Neel, Fordsville.

Noble Parritt, McHenry, to Myrtle Thompson, McHenry.

War Without Pain.

Pain is a visitor to every home and usually it comes quite unexpectedly. But you are prepared for every emergency if you keep a bottle of Sloan's Liniment handy. It is the greatest pain killer ever discovered. Simply laid on the skin—no rubbing required—it drives the pain away. It is really wonderful.

Mervin H. Soister, Berkeley, Cal., writes: "Last Saturday, after tramping around the Panama Exposition with wet feet, I came home with my neck so stiff that I couldn't turn. I applied Sloan's Liniment freely and went to bed. To my surprise, next morning the stiffness had almost disappeared, four hours after the second application I was as good as new." March, 1915. All Druggists, 25c. 1

The Backbone.

The teacher of a class of small children recently gave a physiology lesson on the bones of the body. The time to ask questions had come. "Who will tell me what the backbone is?"

The question was a poser, and no one ventured to reply.

Finally the teacher detected a gleam of hope in Sammy's face and smiled encouragingly at him:

"Well, Sammy?"

"The backbone is a long, straight bone. Your head sits on one end and you sit on the other," answered Sammy.—Harper's Magazine.

O. E. TAYLOR, C. E.

Beaver Dam, Ky.
Highway and Drainage Design.

DR. O. E. HART

VETERINARY
SURGEON
BEAVER DAM, KY.

Office James Taylor's Livery Barn.

Electric Bitters

Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified. **FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE** It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

Profit-Sharing Sale!

Begins Saturday, January 22; Closes Saturday, February 5, 1916.

To share in the profits you must pay cash or produce checks for your purchases. Merchandise charged will be at Regular Prices. Nothing reserved except Overalls, Jackets and Groceries. Everything else in our stock subject to a 10 per cent. reduction.

LAUNCHING this big sale and offering Dependable, High-class Merchandise at prices quoted below, in the face of conditions produced by the European war, requires an unflinching nerve and a strong sense of obligation to our customers. Owing to the high prices of dye stuffs, all merchandise with color in them must be materially advanced. Raw cotton is nearly double in price, in comparison to what it sold at last year. This, in conjunction with the price of dyes, must make cotton fabrics much higher in price. Raw wool is fifty per cent. higher than a year ago, and wool goods are costing perceptibly more. All of the manufactured products of this country are operating on a rising market on account of this tremendous struggle. In the face of all this we stepped in on the ground flood and bought beforehand all of our supplementary merchandise, and now we'll draw from our reserve stock sufficient to make this, conditions considered, the biggest money-saving sale in our history.

STOP and figure the difference between a 25 per cent. reduction from the regular price and a 25 per cent. advance you may have to pay. Figure the difference between a 10 per cent. reduction and a 25 per cent. advance and you are bound to come to the conclusion that NOW is the time to buy an OVERCOAT, SUIT, HAT, SHOES, LADIES' SUITS, CLOAKS, and anything else within the realm of human necessities. And this store can almost supply the whole list. WAKE UP to the gravity of the situation and be on hand early the first day of this big money-saving event, and every day thereafter, and you can easily figure the saving on every dollar spent will be equal to 5 to 8 years' interest at 6 per cent. WE WILL LOOK FOR YOU.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Now is the opportune time to save big money in buying Winter Clothing. There will be a big difference in your favor in a suit bought now and one bought next fall.

Our Regular \$5.00 Suits, Sale Price.....	\$ 3.75
Our Regular \$6.50 Suits, Sale Price.....	\$ 4.25
Our Regular \$7.00 Suits, Sale Price.....	\$ 4.95
Our Regular \$8.00 Suits, Sale Price.....	\$ 5.95
Our Regular \$10.00 Suits, Sale Price.....	\$ 7.45
Our Regular \$12.00 Suits, Sale Price.....	\$ 8.95
Our Regular \$15.00 Suits, Sale Price.....	\$10.95
Our Regular \$18.00 Suits, Sale Price.....	\$12.95
Our Regular \$20.00 Suits, Sale Price.....	\$13.95

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

Ages 2 to 10 Years.

Our Regular \$2.00 Overcoat, Sale Price.....	\$1.65
Our Regular \$2.50 Overcoat, Sale Price.....	\$1.95
Our Regular \$3.00 Overcoat, Sale Price.....	\$2.15
Our Regular \$3.50 Overcoat, Sale Price.....	\$2.65
Our Regular \$4.00 Overcoat, Sale Price.....	\$2.95
Our Regular \$5.00 Overcoat, Sale Price.....	\$3.75
Our Regular \$3.75 Overcoat, Sale Price.....	\$2.75
Our Regular \$4.00 Overcoat, Sale Price.....	\$2.95
Our Regular \$5.00 Overcoat, Sale Price.....	\$3.75
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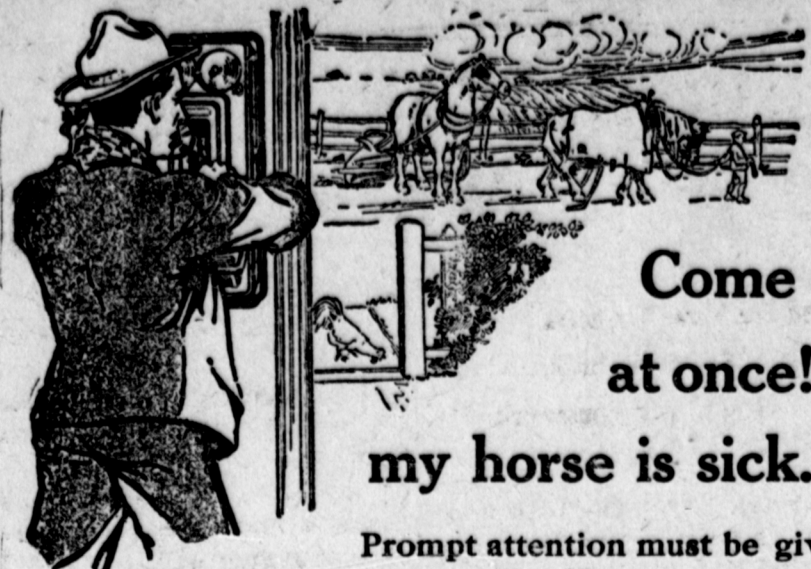
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BRYAN ENGINEERING SPLIT IN THE PARTY

CO-OPERATES WITH KITCHEN IN
FIGHT ON PREPAREDNESS—
AGAINST FOREIGN POLICY.

Washington, Jan. 8.—William J. Bryan today formally entered the fight in Congress against the administration's preparedness and foreign policies. In a letter to Representative Sherwood of Ohio Mr. Bryan indicated that he is in communication with Democratic Leader Kitchen of the House on the preparedness fight and that he was glad that the foreign situation is being aired in Congress. The letter congratulated the Ohio representative on a recent speech opposing the preparedness plans. As made public by Representative Sherwood, the letter reads: "Allow me to congratulate you upon your speech. It hit the mark, and was an excellent opening of a campaign which will, I hope end in the defeat of the plan to increase the army and navy appropriations. I wish you would send a copy to the Commoner at once, so that it can be inserted in this month's issue. "I am glad to see them discussing the proposal to prevent Americans riding on belligerent ships. Have sent Kitchen a copy of an editorial which will appear in the Commoner on this subject.

The Bryan letter caused a sensation in Democratic executive circles tonight. It was accepted as a flat declaration of war against the administration's plans. The tone of the reference to Mr. Kitchen was taken to mean that the Democratic leader is co-operating or at least in correspondence with Mr. Bryan in his efforts to defeat the military appropriations.

Split in Party.

From this political experts argued that President Wilson is face to face with a split in the Democratic party which can not easily be patched up.

One line in the Bryan letter bore out previous forecasts of the methods to be used in fighting the administration's foreign policy. This was the statement that the former secretary was "glad to see them discussing the proposals for seeing Americans riding on belligerent ships." Bills designed to prevent American citizens from traveling on ships entering the zone of danger in the European war have been introduced in Congress, with, it has been understood, the indorsement of Mr. Bryan. In the House Representatives Stephens of Nebraska presented bills to accomplish the purpose, and similar measures were introduced in the Senate by Senator Gore of Oklahoma.

The proposal has been freely aired in the congressional debates on the foreign situation, which administration leaders have sought in vain to prevent. In the Senate several Democrats have made it clear that they believe this government should at least warn its citizens to keep out of trouble by keeping off belligerent ships or ships carrying contraband, which are liable to attack. Mr. Bryan's letter tonight made it clear that he is in complete sympathy with this proposition.

Administration leaders tonight declined to comment on the attitude of

the former secretary of state as set forth in the Sherwood letter.

Just Fun.

"Seems to me that the lawyers have it easy in life."

"Why so?"

"The rest of us have to surmount our own obstacles. But the lawyer strikes one he applies to some judge and has it set aside."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I used to meet that woman about once in six weeks. Counting on this, I told her I was going to the San Francisco exposition."

"Well?"

"Since then I meet her nearly every day and she always wants to know why I haven't gone."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

He was a rascally young man, and kept very late hours, but had now joined the fusiliers and was ordered to the front, and on bidding farewell to his beloved he said to her:

"Darling, when I am far away will you gaze at yon star every night and think of me?"

"I will, indeed, dearest," she replied. "If I needed anything to remind me of you I should choose that very star."

"Why?" he asked.

"Because it is out so very late at night, and looks so pale in the morning."—Tit Bits.

The dull boy in the class unexpectedly distinguished himself in a recent history examination. The question ran, "How and when was slavery introduced into America?" To this he replied:

"No woman had come over to the early Virginia colony. The planters wanted wives to help with the work. In 1619 the London company sent over a ship load of girls. The planters gladly married them, and slavery was introduced into America."—Youth's Companion.

After several unsuccessful attempts to draw her husband into conversation at the restaurant, the wife discovered the cause of his abstraction to be a beautiful girl dressed in black and seated at a near-by table.

"An attractive widow," observed the wife, coolly.

"Yes, indeed, a very attractive widow," agreed the husband, enthusiastically.

"Yes," sighed the wife. "I wish I were one."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Most Wonderful.

A certain little girl evidently has listened long and earnestly to her mother's discourses upon the obligations of the husband and father, judging from her answer to her school-teacher recently. The teacher asked:

"What is the most wonderful thing man has done?"

Mary's hand shot up instantly. The teacher smiled, nodded to the child and leaned back expectantly.

"Support his family," piped Mary, in her shrillest voice.—Louisville Times.

Blarney.

Employer. What, you here still? I thought I discharged you.

Cassidy. Ye did sorr.

Employer. Well, why didn't you get out when you were told?

Cassidy. Shure, sorr, Oi know when Oi got a good boss, even if ye don't know when ye have a good man.

Rankin. My wife speaks six different languages.

Phyle. I wouldn't worry.

"Whaddye mean, worry?"

"She can only talk one at a time.

A Steady Follower.

"And when you eloped with the girl," asked a friend, "did her father follow you?"

"Did he?" said the young man. "Rather! He's living with us yet!"—London Opinion.

Deceitful Billy.

Mother (sternly to young married daughter). Really, my dear, I am astonished at your allowing Billy to attend the farewell supper to Mr. Soakem. I understand it was a most disgraceful affair.

Daughter (indignantly). Why, mother, how can you? I am quite sure it must have been very sad. Billy distinctly told me the men filled right up, and even the main speaker of the evening was too full for utterance!

March of Progress.

"High chairs are no longer in style for children."

"No?"

"No. Low tables are now the thing."

All The Same.

"I could not hold my boy back, but a mother's heart will bleed, all the same."

"Why, has your son gone to the war?"

"No, but he's gone into a champion football team."

Extremes Meeting.

She. My dear, the coal's all out.

He. And I'm all in!

TROUBLE IN THE FORD PEACE PARTY

Gov. Hanna's Secretary Threatens to
Pull Whiskers of The Rev. Jen-
kins Lloyd Jones.

It is now understood that upon reaching The Hague the mission will disband and end, so far as the support of the organization by Ford is concerned. The end is expected to come January 12, and Ford has agreed to pay the expenses of all who wish to return to the United States on that date sailing from the port of Rotterdam. Those who elect to remain to work in the interest of peace will be expected to pay their own expenses while deliberating at The Hague. These will include those who have been appointed on the permanent peace board.

According to arrangements, the party will start on its trip through Germany for The Hague on Friday next. During the trip through German territory the members will be locked in their special train and will not be allowed to tread German soil at any stage of the journey.

After the State Department at Washington had refused to change the passports of the members to include a belligerent country, Gaston Plantiff, the representative of Ford, took up the matter with the German minister and consul here, offering to pay them \$50,000 for a special train. The diplomats got in touch with Berlin, with the result that the German Government announced that the members of the party would be allowed to go to The Hague via Germany, if they would comply with the strict letter of German military law.

The railroad declined to take any money in excess of the regular fare. The delegates agreed to all conditions, which provide, besides being locked in their train, forbiddance to carry with them any written, type-written or printed papers. The concealment of any paper, of however innocent character, will create complications for the party. The members of the expedition must also give up their cameras, postcards, opera glasses and gold coin before starting through Germany. Each delegate must furnish four extra photographs of himself, two to be sent to Berlin and two to remain with the consul. Most of the baggage of the expedition will be shipped back to the United States from Copenhagen.

It was announced today that Rev. Charles F. Aked who has been ill at Stockholm, had wired the party that he will rejoin it at The Hague. Sam Clark, who has been a companion and sort of secretary of Gov. Hanna of North Dakota was threatened to pull Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones' whiskers, according to a story that leaked out today. It is said that Rev. Jones last Sunday inquired the state of Gov. Hanna's health of Mr. Clark and the latter became offended because as he is alleged to have told Rev. Jones, the latter had never inquired after the governor's condition when he was seriously ill.

"Now that he is better, your interest is purely artificial," Clark is reported to have said to Jones, "and if you ask that question again I will pull your whiskers."

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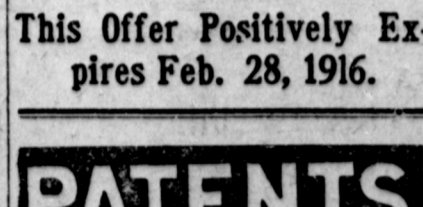
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INTERESTING ITEMS FOR THE FARMER

IMPORTANCE OF USING LETTERHEADS AS AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE FARM.

Telling a Sheep's Age.

A lamb has eight small first teeth on the lower jaw. When the animal is about 1 year old the middle pair are replaced by two permanent teeth; when 2 years old the teeth on either side of these permanent teeth are also replaced with a permanent pair; at 3, the next tooth on either side gives way to a permanent tooth, and at 4 the last, or back, teeth are replaced in like manner.

Briefly, then, a sheep with one pair of permanent teeth is a yearling; a sheep with two pairs is a 2-year-old; with three pairs, a 3-year-old, and with four pairs, a 4-year-old.

After a sheep is 4 years old one cannot tell by the teeth about the age. However, one who is purchasing a sheep, says T. G. Patterson of the animal husbandry division, university farm, should see that it has not lost any teeth, or that the teeth have not become long and shoepeggy in appearance.

Best Hogs to Feed.

For fattening, select pigs weighing from 130 to 150 pounds and in good condition. The should be fattened for at least sixty days and perhaps seventy-five, if it requires so long to bring them up to a weight of 180 to 200 pounds. This is the most desirable weight at which to put hogs on the market and animals of this weight in good condition will bring top prices.

Corn is selling at low prices now, compared with prices in recent years and it can be used to a large extent for fattening hogs. Farmers who have fall pasture can supplement this with a feed of corn alone and get good results. Otherwise they can feed a ration consisting of one part corn and one part wheat middlings.

In feeding corn as a supplement to pasture, begin with a daily feed of about 2 pounds a hundredweight, or 3 pounds of corn for a hog weighing 150 pounds. When full feeding has been well begun, one may feed all the corn the hog will clean up. Kafir, milo or feterita may be used instead of corn, but the amount required will be a little larger.

Top Dressing of Alfalfa.

Farmers in the corn belt are just beginning to learn the value of alfalfa, but they have not generally learned the value of top dressing in the fall of the year. If some of the old straw stacks that are standing on farms were spread over the alfalfa fields in the fall or early winter, or even late in the winter, it would add from half a ton to a ton to the yield per acre the next year. Well decomposed barnyard manure is even better. The objection to fresh manure is that it is apt to contain timothy and clover seed, which are weeds in the alfalfa field.

If you don't believe this, try it on a strip in your alfalfa field, as we saw it done last winter. Seeing is believing. Do you know that a ton of straw has as much plant food in it as a ton of ordinary barnyard manure? In addition to this, it furnishes a winter protection often needed when the alfalfa is late sown, or when it is cut too late the last time, and has not had time to provide itself with a winter covering, or even where it has. Remember that if you trade a ton of straw for a ton of barnyard manure, neither party will be cheated. It is a much more even trade than most horse trades, anyhow.—Wallace's Farmer.

Mixing For Sausage.

Sausage should be made of clean, fresh pork. To every 3 pounds of lean meat add 1 pound of fat and mix them together by chopping. When this is done, spread the meat out thinly and season with a mixture of 2 ounce of fine salt, one-half ounce of ground black pepper and one-half ounce of pure leaf sage, rubbed fine, for every 4 pounds of meat. The seasoning should be sprinkled over the meat and the two mixed together by running them through a food chopper. The sausage may then be packed in jars or casings.

If large quantities of meat are to be smoked, a permanent smokehouse is necessary, but for small quantities a large dry goods box serves the purpose. A smokehouse should be 8 or 10 feet high and should have plenty of ventilation, so that the warm air may be carried off and the meat prevented from overheating. It is best to have the fire pot outside, with a flue to conduct the smoke into the meat chamber, but if this cannot be arranged the fire is built on the floor of the house and the meat shielded in some way. The construction should allow the smoke to pass freely over the meat and out, though too rapid a circulation is a waste of fuel. The best fuel for smoking meat

is green maple or hickory smothered with sawdust. Hard wood is always preferable to soft and resinous wood should never be used, for it will give meat a bad flavor. Corn-cobs are the best substitute for hard wood.

One Thousand County Agents.

There are 1000 county agricultural agents in the forty-eight states of the Union. Of this number there are eight in Nebraska, these being employed in Gage, Seward, Madison, Thurston, Dawes, Dakota, Kimball and Boxbutte counties. Four additional counties in Nebraska have asked for agricultural agents to begin work in January.

"On the whole, these agents have been very successful in winning the support and confidence of the farming people," says the Experiment Station Record of the United States Department of Agriculture, "and the tangible results of their work are very encouraging. The personality of the agent is, of course, a very large factor in determining the measure of his success. His understanding of the real problems of the region in which he is working, his sympathy with rural people and his ability to meet them on their own ground and actually to convey to them important practical instruction and information in a convincing way are among the essentials. When to these qualifications are added studious inclinations and habits, the possession of accurate and up-to-date knowledge of the practice and science of agriculture and business ability of high order, we have a very able and useful man whose services will mean much for the agricultural and social advancement of his country."

Farm Letterheads.

An appropriate farm letterhead comes next in importance to a farm name in advertising and publicity value. The farmer of today is engaged in a business that requires a great deal of buying and selling. The use of printed stationery puts him in the class with other business men. One of the essentials in all business is publicity and it must be of the right sort. The tumbled-down fences and appearance of disorder and untidiness which is occasionally seen even on the farm devoted to the breeding of pure bred livestock, is just as truly advertising the breeder as does the printer's ink he uses.

The adoption of an appropriate farm name points the man out as being a little more progressive than his neighbors. Just as surely does the use of a farm letterhead establish the business standing of the man who uses it. Printed stationery is a most valuable means of obtaining the right kind of publicity. The man who writes a business letter on scraps of cheap paper, perhaps describing a very fine pure bred animal he is offering for sale, is creating, right in the start, a most unfavorable impression of his business. A letter written on a letterhead having a design setting forth the particular type of farming being conducted, is an indication that the business is well established. This impression will be unconsciously made on the mind of the reader.

A good deal of thought should be given to the selection of the letterhead used. The design should contain the name of the farm and the name of the owner with his correct address. Signatures are frequently very hard to decipher and the use of a letterhead in business transactions is worth what it costs in insuring the proper addressing of return letters.

The expense is not great and when once adopted the use of the letterhead is not likely to be discontinued.—Kansas Farmer.

The Composition of Tobacco.

We are beginning to study the composition of plants at various stages of their growth. Knowing this gives better information on feeding the plant with the proper fertilizer. Italy has been making studies in the composition of tobacco. Says a report:

"These results show that seedlings are richer in ash, nitrogen and organic acids than half-grown or full-grown plants. In plants before flowering, the apical leaves are rich in ash, nitrogen and substances soluble in ether and alcohol than the lower leaves, the ash content decreases from the basal (first picking) to the apical leaves (fourth picking), and the leaves of the first and second pickings are also richer in nicotine, containing double the quantity of the leaves of the third and fourth pickings. The leaf blades are always richer in nitrogen, nicotine and substances soluble in ether and alcohol, and nicotine than other parts of the plant, but the roots contain more nicotine than the stems."

Constipation and Indigestion

"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets and must say they are the best I have ever used for constipation and indigestion. My wife also used them for indigestion and they did her good," writes Eugene S. Knight, Wilmington, N. C. Obtainable everywhere.

COULD SCARCELY WALK ABOUT

And For Three Summers Mrs. Vincent Was Unable to Attend to Any of Her Housework.

Pleasant Hill, N. C.—"I suffered for three summers," writes Mrs. Walter Vincent, of this town, "and the third and last time, was my worst."

I had dreadful nervous headaches and prostration, and was scarcely able to walk about. Could not do any of my housework.

I also had dreadful pains in my back and sides and when one of those weak, sinking spells would come on me, I would have to give up and lie down, until it wore off.

I was certainly in a dreadful state of health, when I finally decided to try Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I firmly

believe I would have died if I hadn't taken it.

After I began taking Cardui, I was greatly helped, and all three bottles relieved me entirely.

I fattened up, and grew so much stronger in three months, I felt like another person altogether."

Cardui is purely vegetable and gentle-acting. Its ingredients have a mild, tonic effect, on the womanly constitution.

Cardui makes for increased strength, improves the appetite, tones up the nervous system, and helps to make pale, sallow cheeks, fresh and rosy.

Cardui has helped more than a million weak women, during the past 50 years. It will surely do for you, what it has done for them. Try Cardui today.

Write for: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper.



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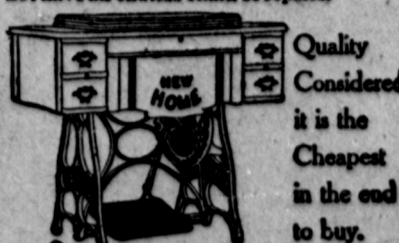
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For pains in the back a good remedy is Dr. Miller's Anti-Pain Pills.

HOW SUCCESS WAS COMPELLED

STORY OF RUN-DOWN FARM MADE INTO A SOURCE OF LARGE INCOME.

M. L. TRIBBLES SUCCESS

Professor Hooper, of State University Writes Interesting Description of Dairy Operations.

In Hooper's Diaryman, Professor J. J. Hooper, of Kentucky State University, writes an interesting description of the dairy operations of Judge M. L. Tribble, a successful dairyman and poultry producer of Fayette county. The article is elaborately illustrated. Professor Hooper writes:

"In August we had the pleasure of visiting a very interesting dairy farm of eighty acres. This farm was purchased by the present owner M. L. Tribble, of Fayette county, Kentucky, seventeen years ago. The land was so much depleted at that time owing to continued cropping with corn and tobacco, that it could not produce a first-class crop of corn, and neighbors told Mr. Tribble that he could not make a living for his family of five from it. How far they missed the mark will be learned as this recital proceeds.

"He has not only made a living but has laid up considerable money in the bank, and his family have lived well. The five children were all educated, the daughter at the State University. At present he owns three automobiles, two for delivering milk to patrons in the city six miles away and another for the use of the family. He has recently purchased a milking machine. This indicates that he and his family have lived well and that he has farmed after up-to-date methods. His two sons run the milk delivery autos and help in the dairy. His daughter keeps the books and helps with the chickens.

"The farm is well tilled, and the land is given heavy applications of manure produced by the thirty-six head of cattle and the six work animals on the place. The other stock consists of three hundred hens and six brood sows. The hens each produce a net revenue of one dollar annually. The eggs are sold at current prices to regular customers, and they are delivered by the milk wagon. The brood sows raise a number of pigs that furnish pork and hams for the family and some meat for sale.

"At the time of our visit the farm was devoted to the following uses: A fourteen-acre field of corn and sorghum; another corn field of twenty acres; forty acres in pasture; three acres of excellent orchard, containing trees heavily laden with apples of the Stark, York Imperial and Ben Davis varieties. The lawn about the house and barn lots embrace three acres.

"On June first this farmer harvested fourteen acres of green barley and put it in the silo. The silage from this crop was fed from July fifth to September first. Because of the limited acreage devoted to pasturage the silage served an excellent purpose as a summer feed. It raised the production of the milk cows very materially, and upon being fed to the chickens it increased the egg production. The barley silage was sweet and palatable, and it was relished by the cows and the chickens, as we can testify from personal observation. When cut the barley was three feet high and contained about forty bushels of grain per acre, which was in the dough stage. The barley silage from the fourteen acres half filled a 120-ton silo. Corn for silage was planted on the ground from which the barley was removed, June fifteenth.

"Mr. Tribble took a preference to the glazed tile silo. Upon consulting a local agent he found that the agent had on hand the blocks for a sixteen by thirty-foot silo that had been ordered by another farmer but had not been accepted upon arrival. Because of the misunderstanding the agent offered to sell the tile for \$285. The sale was made to our friend, and the tile hauled to his farm. Local bricklayers were employed to construct the walls, but they were not satisfactory. In two cases they failed to break the joints and laid one row of tile above the lower row, and in two other rounds they failed to complete the circles with the tile and had to fill in the vacant spaces with bricks. Besides, the silo wall bulged out in a place or two. However, the silo preserved the green material in such satisfactory manner as to cause the purchase of a second glazed tile silo. The first silo cost with chute, roof, labor, and all, \$427. The son, who is an energetic

young man of twenty-five years, constructed the second glazed tile silo with satisfaction in every way. The tile is flush, and there is no bulging walls. The tile for the second silo cost \$332, and its dimensions are seventeen by thirty-three feet.

"A concrete and glazed tile milk house has been built. The material for the house, including the shingle roof, cost \$150 and it is eighteen by twenty feet in size. The block for the walls of this house cost \$37.50 delivered at the railway station.

"A total of \$1,052 worth of feed was purchased in 1914 and at the end of that year a silo was erected. Not more than \$600 was spent for mill feed the next year. This shows a reduction of \$400 in the feed bill in one year due to the addition of the silo. That is the reason that Mr. Tribble has just erected the second silo. He has grown sufficient corn and sorghum to fill the two silos and has also 100 barrels of corn and 15 acres of stover.

"This farm proved a revelation to us. We asked the farmer if eighty acres is enough. He replied that most farmers have too much land, and half tend it. He was proud of the fact that he did not have a weed spot on the place. The fence corners and the area along the pike in front of the farm are free of weeds.

"Last week we were asked to submit a set of figures relative to the profit that might reasonably be anticipated from a farm of one hundred acres of good land. It was stipulated that the yield of wheat should be taken at thirty bushels, and that milk should retail at sixteen cents per gallon. We estimated that a profit of fourteen hundred dollars could be made. But here is a farm of less acreage producing a greater revenue than that, and this is growing richer in fertility each year; in addition it has a wheat field that a few years ago yielded forty-seven bushels to the acre. We feel convinced that this energetic, intelligent, thrifty farmer was right when he stated that 'most farmers have too much land and farm it badly.'

Bad Cold Quickly Broken Up.

Mrs. Martha Wilcox, Gowanda, N. Y. writes: "I first used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy about eight years ago. At that time I had a hard cold and coughed most of the time. It proved to be just what I needed. It broke up the cold in a few days, and the cough entirely disappeared. I have told many of my friends of the good I received through using this medicine, and all who have used it speak of it in the highest terms." Obtainable everywhere.

War, Protection, Good Times.

Particular attention is directed at this time to the activity which exists among the textile industries of the country. Everywhere there is good business addition to take care of more which appears to be in sight. It is a welcome sign when such industries are branching out and it is quite in contrast to what was indicated before the breaking out of the war in Europe.

That better business in this line is due to the trouble among foreign nations is as apparent as it is that factories which are turning out munitions of war are busy for that very same reason. This country has experienced a shutting off of foreign production because the industries of those countries are restricting themselves to home conditions and those in this country are free from that competition which involves much different working conditions and cheap labor.

The Democratic Tariff as soon as it went into effect produced a slump in the industrial activity of this country which was felt from coast to coast. There was an uncertainty which promised much harm. Business was demoralized in exactly the manner that it was expected it would be. The opening of the war operated to give the business of this country a Protection by the Republican Tariff. European competition was cut off and to-day's situation with the mills humming and everyone busy is one of the best bits of evidence that what this country needs is the discarding of Free-Trade ideas and the maintenance of a Tariff which will insure good times and prosperity after the Protection which the war is furnishing has been removed, since it is the war acting as a Protective Tariff which has been the means of getting us back to Republican times.—Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

Constipation and Indigestion

"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets and must say they are the best I have ever used for constipation and indigestion. My wife also used them for indigestion and they did her good." writes Eugene S. Knight, Wilmington, N. C. Obtainable everywhere.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

SERBIAN BANDIT KNOWS NO LAW

HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN GUERRILLA FIGHTING SINCE FIRST BALKAN WAR.

Gevgheli, Serbia, Jan. 8.—One of the most picturesque figures of the European war is the Serbian "komitadj" or guerilla Ivan Stoikovich, known to fame as "Babounsky." The name is drawn from the famous Babouna Pass, where recently the Serbs so long held the invading Bulgarians at bay. Ivan Stoikovich comes from the par of Serbia and is therefore known to his followers and to the Serbian population at large by a nickname indicating the fact.

A slight man, tall, with honest gray blue eyes and the pale features of a student, he impresses the stranger with anything but the terror which his name inspires. Nor do his looks belie his real profession. For the redoubtable "Babounsky" was a school teacher until fired by an ardent patriotism he gave up his classes to gather about him a band of intrepid spirits in the fight for the release of Turkish part of Serbia from the Ottoman yoke.

Ever since the first Balkan war he and his followers have been under arms. Unrecognized by the laws of war, they have taken their own risks of capture and instant execution. Their refuge is in the Serbian mountains, and they have been willing to trust their security to their own astuteness and the impracticability of their numerous hiding places.

During the brief periods separating the first Balkan war from the second and the second from the present European struggle, the internal administration of Serbia was in such a state of disorder that it seemed to "Babounsky" better to retain his band under arms and to assist in the administration of rough and ready justice than to send his followers to their own firesides. In this capacity even in the short intervals of peace he kept his name as a kind of modern Robin Hood—the friend of the weak and the terror of the evil doer.

Especially since the complete breakdown of the Serbian administration following the flight of the government to Scutari, has "Babounsky" become a personage of prime importance in Serbia. Before the advancing German and Bulgarian armies, town after town was evacuated. Sometimes the inhabitants were able to take a few of their belongings with them; more often they were forced to leave with the clothes. But especially in the southern part of Serbia, where the greater part of the inhabitants are really of Turkish or Bulgarian extraction, only the Serbs fled and the Turks and the Bulgarians remained. While waiting for the arrival of the armies of their compatriots, they were not averse to going through the deserted Serbian dwellings and acquiring a few useful articles.

"Babounsky" did not approve of this. Naturally the deserted dwellings and all in them would fall into the hands of the conquerors. That was all right—the chance of war. But that former neighbors should do the looting was not in "Babounsky's" code. And those who tried it were dealt with in a most summary manner.

Whoever among the Bulgarians was suspected of giving information to the advancing Bulgarian armies also received short shift. A story is told of the first Balkan war when a certain pseudo-Serb known as "Kechko" was suspected of treason to the Serbian cause. Babounsky's band appeared upon the scene one night and "Kechko" and four others were arrested, tried in secret by the band at midnight and sentenced to be "sent to Saloniki"—that is, taken to the bans of the Vardar river, stabbed and thrown in, their bodies to drift down with the current to Saloniki. All five were lined up on the bank. "Babounsky" gave the signal for the fatal blows to be struck. But unfortunately Kechko's executor, a lawyer from Belgrade, had never killed a man before and his hand slipped. The five bodies were thrust into the Vardar, but Kechko was still alive.

A week later the Serbian consul at Saloniki was called to the hospital. "Kechko" told him the story of his escape from death, but begged that it be kept secret until after his departure for the United States. Ultimately recovered from the unskillful stab of the Belgrade lawyer, "Kechko" quietly departed for America where he lives still, untried by the famous guerilla.

A Surprised Celebration.

In the past years it has been a custom in the old district No. 25 to present at least one of its old citizens with a surprised birthday dinner. These dinners are prepared by the kinfolks and neighbors and taken to

the place of celebration. Then they prepare to receive their host. On this occasion Mr. C. S. Taylor was the lucky one. He has reached the ripe old age of three score and ten. Old in years, yet as gay as a boy at his home that morning. Several of his friends had called about eleven o'clock there was a buggy driven up. He was asked to get in and told to ask no questions. Hesitatingly, he did so. He was driven to the home of his nephew, Mr. Byron Taylor, a short distance away. There he was met by his wife and sons, H. C. Taylor, R. C. Taylor and Charles Taylor, his daughter, Mrs. Tassie Borah, and her husband, Oscar Borah, Mr. Byron Taylor and wife and daughters, Misses Exa, Zecy and Euva, Mr. Estil Taylor and wife and son, Mr. S. L. Stevens and wife, Mr. James Burgess and wife, Mr. Warren Taylor and wife and daughter, Mr. E. W. Jackson and mother, Mrs. Percy Jackson, Mrs. Cella Stevens.

After the greetings of the day, the long table was the next scene, filled with the choicest eats of the season. The afternoon was spent in discussing live issues, telling stories and singing old songs. All leaving feeling better for being present and wishing Mr. Taylor many birthdays yet.

The Gist of It.

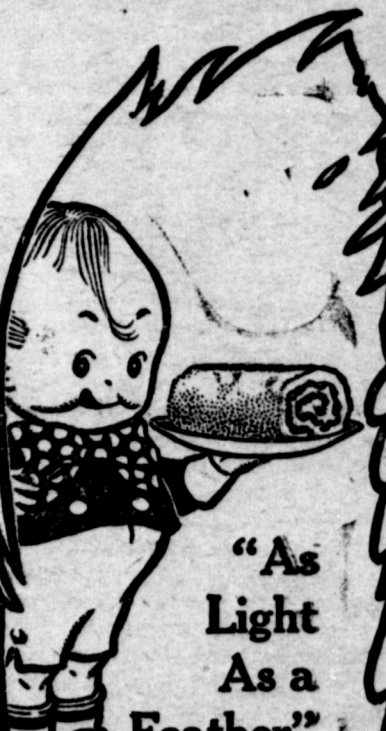
"Last December I had a very severe cold and was nearly down sick in bed. I bought two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it was only a very few days until I was completely restored to health," writes O. J. Metcalf, Weatherby, Mo. If you would know the value of this remedy, ask anyone who has used it. Obtainable everywhere. m

Announcement.

Messrs. M. L. Heavrin, A. D. Kirk and Otto C. Martin announce that they have formed a partnership for the practice of law under the firm name of "Heavrin, Kirk & Martin."

Their offices will be located in the same offices now occupied by the firm of "Heavrin & Kirk," on Main street, Hartford, Ky., opposite the Court House.

They will practice their profession in all Courts of this State. Matters placed in their hands will be given prompt and careful attention. Their friends are cordially invited to call on them.



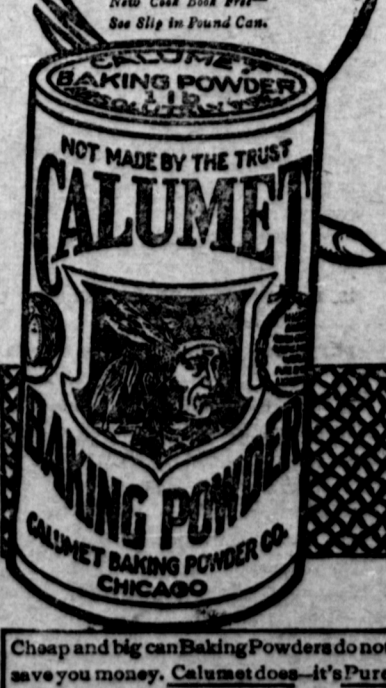
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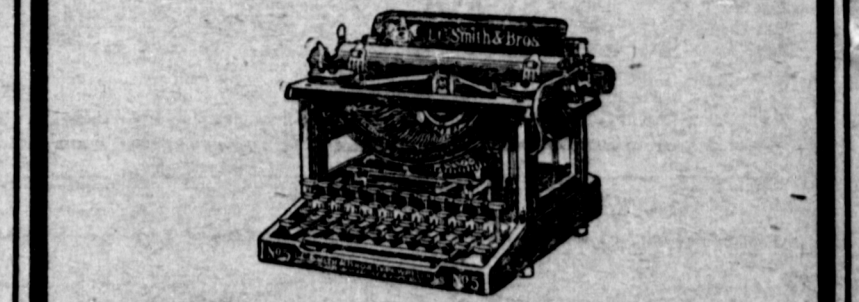
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